FIELD NOTES.

By H. Meeske, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Telea polyphemus is double brooded on Long Island. *Tolype velleda* I always collect on *Prunus virginica*. *Eaclis imperialis* has been very plentiful for the last four years around Brooklyn, and larvæ destroyed the foliage of a number of maple and evergreen trees of value. If I had not collected the larvæ by hundreds they would have done much damage. A dozen larvæ were sometimes to be found on one tree. I have seen the caterpillars on trees where not a leaf was left. I have found them feeding on sassafras, wild cherry, rose, oak, gum, spruce, dogwood, hickory, maple, thorn (*Myrica cerifera*), *Viburnum dentatum*. I never found them on willow or poplar trees, some of which grew in the locality. They appear to eat almost everything in the line of tree or shrub, and probably eat *Plantanus*, fruit trees, birch, elm and chestnut. A friend collected 600 larvæ on pine on Long Island in one day. Of *Chrysomela scalaris*, I collected 360 specimens in two hours from the bark of the black birch. As they were mostly high up on the bark and branches, those I secured were few in comparison to the numbers there. *Ergates spiculates* I found on trunks of spruce at Hot Springs, Las Vegas, N. Mex., altitude 1000 to 8000 feet. Of twelve specimens collected, two were males. *Citheronia regalis* was found by a friend feeding on button-brush. I have found them on sumach, hickory, gum and walnut. At least half of them were sick from the inroads of a fungus. I have found *E. imperialis* and *Thyreus abbottii* affected in the same way. *Hemaris thysbe*, common on *viburnum*, I have often found 50 to 100 eggs on a bush. *Everyx versicolor* is said, by some one, to pupate under water. I experimented with twelve larvæ in 1891, and kept water in the bottom of the glass jar, and as soon as they had spun the cocoon and changed to pupæ, I let in, gradually, more water, which softened the cocoon and drowned some of my pupæ, so I do not believe in that method any more. Most of the eggs of this species are deposited on bushes standing high and dry on the ground. On the bushes on dry ground I have found as many as twenty eggs at a time, and but few eggs or larvæ on bushes in the water. *Hyparpax aurora* I have seen destructive to oaks, especially the very young trees. *Phobetron pithecium* I have found on *Betula alba* and *B.*

nigra, and have known it to be found on chestnut. *Ceratomia amyntor* also feeds on *B. alba* and *nigra*. *Smerinthus excæcatus* also feeds on these two. A friend had several hundred cocoons of *Attacus cynthia* which were collected in 1890; all were kept in the same box and came from the same locality. Some emerged in the Summer and some in the fall, and over a hundred living pupæ are not out yet (February, 1892). *Hyperchiria io*, I think, is sometimes double brooded on Long Island.

In 1888 I found two male specimens at the electric light late in August. Caterpillars of this moth are sometimes found late the fall after all the leaves have been destroyed by the cold weather. *Nadata gibbosa* caterpillars I frequently find on *Prunus virginica*. This is also double brooded on Long Island. *Limacodes scapha* larvæ were quite common in 1889 on chestnut and hickory, and at Elizabeth, N. J., I found them on *Myrica cerifera*. *Amphion nessus* may be destructive to grape vine. The larvæ keeps on the ground in day time. It is also common on Virginia Creeper. It can be trapped by placing a board on the ground, under which is put dead leaves or moss.

Harrisimemna sexguttata larva on *Ilax*. It wears a cap, or some long hairs. It is carried for protective purposes and is shaken when the larva is disturbed. The larva eats quickly into solid wood to pupate and closes the opening with a door which looks like lead.

Papilio turnus, common on cherry and tulip trees. I have also found them on magnolia and lilac. I have reared five specimens of *glaucus* from Long Island larvæ. *Papilio troilus*, common on sassafras at Ridgewood, L. I.; all found on low bushes and as many as eight larvæ on a bush. I had over 100 pupæ, but about half were parasitized. *Smerinthus modesta* very common, and many on every willow, but very local. A friend had 400 pupæ in one season. They proved very destructive to the foliage, but mostly to large trees and the upper branches; they are hard to find before being full grown, after which they strip the branches. If it had not been for our collecting I think they would have greatly damaged the willows in Evergreen Cemetery, Brooklyn. *Ceratomia undulosa*, very destructive to lilac at Ridgewood. I collected all stages, from a few bushes, over 400 caterpillars, and the leaves were nearly all eaten. *Deidamia inscriptum* is destructive to Virginia Creeper, and may sometimes prove fatal to

the vine. The moth will sometimes lay eggs on nearly every leaf. The larva of *Darapsa myron* feeds on the same, but is much stung by ichneumons. *Empretia stimulea*, according to the 5th U. S. Agr. Report, p. 146, is nowhere a common insect. I have found the imago in copulation, by beating, at Ridgewood, in 1887, in numbers. The larva was very common on elm, cherry, sassafras, and also on poison ivy; I could have collected a thousand, but only took one-half of the larger larvæ. *Grapta umbrosa* was also common on the elms, but many had been ruined by ichneumon and tachina flies.

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COLEOPTERA INHABITING FUNGI.

By W. E. Snyder, Beaver Dam, Wisconsin.

One bright day about the middle of last August I started on a short collecting trip in quest of Coleoptera, making a low piece of woods on the shore of Beaver Lake my special place of search. When collecting there previously I had noticed an abundance of various species of fungi, and concluded it would doubtless offer many good things to my cabinet. I regret that I cannot give the scientific names of the species mentioned below, but never having studied them, I am unable to do so.

Reaching my destination I soon found a very large, bright-colored fungus, so dry that it was very brittle, growing on the side of a large poplar tree. It was about fifteen feet from the ground, so I climbed up to it, and, after some hard work, succeeded in breaking it off, and then descended in order to investigate my prize. Carefully breaking it in pieces in my large hat, in order that no specimens might escape, I soon had its contents in the collecting bottle. From it I took four of *Dacne 4-maculatus*, over one hundred *Tritoma flavicollis*, six of *Mycetophagus punctatus* and four of *M. pluripunctatis*. I considered that a very productive fungus. From others of the same species of fungus I secured some fifty more of the *Tritoma* and three or four of *M. punctatus*, but not a single other specimen of *Dacne* or *M. pluripunctatus* was found. From the same species of fungus I also took a ♂ and ♀ of *Diaperis hyäni*.

I next investigated another kind, and our most common poplar fungus, and from one 8 by 12 by 3 inches thick, I captured nine-